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McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR and C. H. ALLEN, Publishers. "With Malice Toward None, and Charity for All." TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.
TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

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W. R. TAYLOR
Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
Work done as ordered, and at bottom prices.
W. R. TAYLOR,
Smethport, Nov. 21, 1877.-1m

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1875.

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Mrs. C. C. Kidder
Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.
CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.
If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main Street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store.

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.
GEO. W. KING.

Business Cards.

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BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the easiest of access. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best Furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor,
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well-stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

OLEAN HOUSE,
OLEAN, N. Y.
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Centrally located, east side Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.
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BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, near Main St.,
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O. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. B. STONE, Clerk,
Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Alfred Sturdevant
is still at the old stand
In the BENNETT HOUSE,
and is prepared to do
Shaving & Hair-Dressing
in the highest style of the art.
A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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AT THE
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BARBOUR & ALLEN,
Steam Book and Job Printers,
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THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.
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NEW MEAT MARKET.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,
which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.
WM. OGILVIE & CO.
Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-1y-2n

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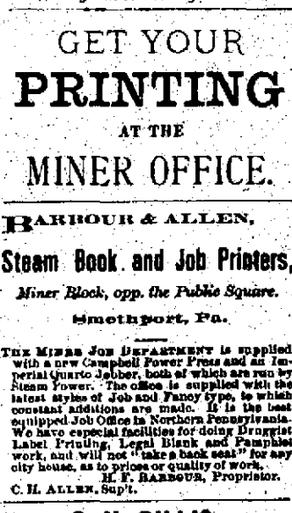

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ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

SELECT POETRY.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT.

WHITTIER'S MEMORIAL POEM ON THE MARCH ATLANTIC.

Oh, well may Essex sit forlorn
Beside her sea-blown shore;
Her well-beloved, her noblest born
Is hers in life no more.

If early from her mother's side
Her favorite child went forth,
Her pride so amply justified
Is in a hero's birth.

No lapse of years can render less
Her memory's sacred claim;
No fountain of forgetfulness
Can wet the lips of fame.

A grief alike to wound and heal
A thought to soothe and pain;
The sad, sweet pride that mothers feel
To her must still remain.

Good men and true she has not lacked,
And brave men yet shall be;
The perfect flower, the crowning fact,
Of all her years was he.

As Galahad pure, as Merlin sage,
What worthier knight was found
To grace in Arthur's golden age
The fabled Table Round?

A voice, the battle's trumpet-note,
To welcome and restore;
A hand, that all unwilling smote,
To heal and build once more!

A soul of fire, a tender heart
Too warm for hate, he knew
The generous victor's graceful part
To him he the sword he drew.

The more than Sidney of our day,
Above the din and wrong
Of civil strife, he heard alway
The angels' Advent song!

When Earth, as if on evil dreams,
Looks back upon her wars,
And the white light of Christ out-streams
From the red disc of Mars—

His fame who led the stormy van
Of battle well may cease,
But never that which crowns the man
Whose victory was Peace.

Mourn, Essex, on thy sea-blown shore
Thy beautiful and brave,
Whose failing hand the olive bore,
Whose dying lips forgave!

Let age lament the youthful chief,
And tender eyes be dim;
The tears are more of joy than grief
That fall for one like him!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snowed Up.

(From Cassell's Magazine.)

"I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in the world," said Bertie Tyrrel half aloud, as he tied his white tie.

"Why so, by dear fellow?" asked a voice at the door.

Bertie turned, still holding his *chef d'œuvre* at his throat, and said, "Oh, is that you? Come in; I shall be ready in five minutes." Having arranged his tie to his satisfaction, he repeated, "Yes; I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in London."

"What's the matter now?" inquired his friend.

"Well, you see," replied Bertie, "I've just had a letter from my sister saying that Miss Patterson is about to leave Marchmont and proceed to the South of France. (Mother's not well, I believe.) You know I intended to go down this week and put myself out of my pain.—Charley, I love that girl, and, I must marry her!"

"Well!"

"But it is not well. Charles Fletcher, you are a fish, a cold-blooded animal.—How can you talk like that when I am really, truly and desperately in love with that girl?"

"My dear Bertie, I should wait till the lady and party come to London, and then see her and ascertain your chance."

"They do not come to London, I believe; at least not to stay; so I am completely upset."

"It will all come right, old fellow. Are you ready?"

"Yes; it is time to go. I do not feel at all inclined to go, though," said Bertie, mournfully.

A dinner party was given by Mrs. Artman, in whose husband's office Bertie Tyrrel was, or flattered himself he was, a shining light. Mr. Arteman and Bertie's family had been friendly for years, and the young man was rapidly making his way to a junior partnership. He had the credit of being very trustworthy and quick at business—qualities that he took care to cultivate.

Many people came in the evening, also, and just before the carriages were announced Mr. Arteman entered the room and gazed anxiously round. For some minutes he was unable to descry the object of his quest, but at last found him out, and touching young Tyrrel on the arm as he sat in a corner of the room, beckoned him aside.

Hastily apologizing to his fair companion, Bertie rejoined Mr. Arteman in the empty dining room.

"Is there anything the matter, sir," he asked.

"Yes, Bertie, I am afraid there there is. Read that." Mr. Artman put a telegram into his junior's hands as he spoke.

"This looks serious," said Bertie as he returned the paper. "What do you intend to do, sir? How can we restore confidence in the Manchester office?"

"By sending you down," replied his chief, quietly.

"But to-morrow will be too late," said Bertie.

"Therefore you must go night, my lad."

"To-night—go to Manchester to-night!" exclaimed Tyrrell. "The thing is impossible!"

"Oh! dear, no," replied Mr. Arteman coolly, "I have had your bag packed already. I took the liberty to send Collins to your lodgings for your morning dress. I have a cab at the door. Here are ten pounds in gold. Run up stairs and change—take a bit of supper first, though. The Pullman train from St. Pancras starts at midnight."

"And it is now eleven," said Bertie, looking at his watch. "What sort of a night is it, Collins?"

"Snows fast sir."

"Snows, does it?" exclaimed Bertie.—"Better fill up the flask then, and put a half-dozen cigars in my coat-pocket—and I say, Collins!"

"Yes, sir."

"Cut me a couple of sandwiches while I dress."

In fifteen minutes Bertie had received his last instructions from Mr. Artemus, and was bowling along the Euston road to the Midland station.

Bertie took a sleeping-car ticket and without loss of time tucked himself up comfortably in his berth. The train soon started after this, and Bertie Tyrrel was rapidly whirled into the land of dreams.

But the dreams were pleasant dreams, and if he had not been conscious of the penetrating cold, he would have enjoyed a good night's rest. He shivered and awoke. The lamp was burning dimly. The steady "whirr" of the fast-flying wheels told him that the train was rushing still on through the stormy night. Something fell on the lamp—there it was again. It came in through the lattice over his bed. It was snow!

But ten miles farther on the trap was laid. In a deep cutting, the northern wind and drifting cloud conspired to do battle with the boasted power of man. Lie closer still, O drift! blow fiercer still, O wind! Ye wait the daring monster who boasts he can outstrip the wind, and rattle wildly o'er the snow-clad fields.

A roar through a tunnel—Bertie had once again turned in—the train emerged; it slackened speed; a long deep whistle. The engine stopped short, and pushed up a six-foot mound of snow, melting it for one brief minute; the water dashed at its enemy, fire, and hissed its vengeance in its burning ears. The fiery foe collapsed; the mighty monster lay imbedded in the drift, harmless as a fettered giant, but still noisy in its protests.

Clouds of steam anxious to be free from that fatal cutting rushed upwards and disappeared, or, unable to escape, fell in warm teardrops on the virgin snow-white carpet. The engineer let the boiler run empty, and sent his fireman back to the last station for assistance. Man was powerless against the snow.

The passengers awoke, and shivering came one by one out at the end platform of the train, asking questions and not waiting for replies. No need to ask what was the matter a second time. The helpless, lighted train glowed like a long lighthouse beneath the snow-clad embankment. A bank in front, a tunnel behind yawning darkly like an immense hole cut in white paper, a biting wind and driving snow told the tale all too clearly.

Snowed up! Not a doubt of it. When could assistance arrive? Were there any ladies in the train? No ladies; only twenty-two travelers, and all men.

But Bertie was due at his Manchester office at nine o'clock that morning. It was now about a quarter of four. He must get on, and he expressed his determination aloud to his fellow passengers.

"I will accompany you—Where are we, guard?"

"Atween Ambergate and Matlock—but don't know where though, gentlemen, exactly. Ask Ben."

"Ben," the engine driver, informed them that they were about an hour and a quarter's run from Manchester, and added a word of caution. But Bertie was determined to push on and, accompanied by two other passengers, he started on his venturous expedition.

Once out of the cutting they trusted to be free. Surely the stoppage of the line would be telegraphed by this time and, perhaps, a train in waiting to take them on. So they stepped manfully out, sinking deeper at every step; but still making progress.

For awhile they kept side by side. Struggling against the blast they pressed on till, unknowingly, they mounted the side of the cutting and wandered far away across a level field, and over the distant hedge, covered up with newly-fallen snow.

The sudden ease with which they stepped now had the very opposite effect to what might reasonably have been expected. They knew they had strayed. Where was the railroad? They must regain it at any risk. But the two older travellers determined to remain where they were sheltered comparatively behind the hedge, in only a foot of snow, till daybreak. Bertie rashly made up his mind to return in his tracks, which were plainly discernable, and against the advice of his comrades he acted upon his resolution.

His one idea was to reach Manchester. If he did not succeed in averting the impending crash there, all his prospects would be ruined. His hopes of ever winning his lady-love would be completely shattered, and what was life without love? He must succeed, though he perished in the attempt; he would do his duty, whatever happened.

So he manfully struggled on—at times up to his knees in snow; once completely buried in the drift; he fell down, down, until nothing but a small star was visible overhead! The snow kept closing in. He breathed hard upwards toward the hole. (His hands were fastened to his sides by pressure of the drift.) By breathing hard at the tiny hole it became larger and larger. The snow melted, and he got a hand free. At length he got his head out, and after a severe struggle he fell forward, half-insensible from cold and nervous exhaustion. He rolled over the harder snow for a space; down, down—it seemed as if he would never stop—a hard substance received him—a crash of glass, or ice, a moment afterwards fell upon his half-unconscious ears, and he lay insensible on the ground. A light was burning steadily over his head.

The spirit remained in the body, but the clay tenement refused to acknowledge the presence of the master.

And thus lay Bertie in a trance—dead, and yet alive; ready to speak, dying to utter his thought, and yet dying because his speech was locked.

But yet things were curiously mixed up around him. He could move his hands, and feel he was lying upon soft cushions. Dull to his ears arose the sound of those horrible whirring carriage-wheels. It seems to him as if he were back again in the railway carriage, en route to Manchester.

Once he essayed to open his eyes, and, oh! how the vision of the one fair face loved hung over his half-conscious brows, and was for a second photographed upon his brain! No—it was gone—a moment more and the dull whirr of the revolving wheels, the even motion of the Pullman car, all seemed to hold him in thrall as he lay supine on the soft cushions.

But this could not last. By slow degrees the brain resumed its sway. He opened his eyes. Things were very dim to him, and the cold, chill hand of Death apparently was on him. He could not move his head, but as he gazed with dull, half-open eyes, the vision of his love rose up to bid him welcome. Oh, lovely vision! It came nearer and nearer—it would touch him! yes, it bent down, and breathed a soft petition for his recovery, then vanished.

"Hush!" some one spoke. Bertie opened his eyes. He was dreaming still. * * He lay upon a cushioned berth in a Pullman palace car. The lamp burned very weak overhead. Daylight penetrated the curtains around him. He felt very weak and very cold, but he was not dreaming. How had he got there?—what had happened? where was the snow?

He called out. A gentleman entered softly. "Where am I?" inquired Bertie faintly.

"Hush, hush! quite safe; do not agitate yourself," replied the doctor, as Bertie fancied the new-comer to be. "We have got you round nicely."

"But where am I?" persisted Bertie.

"You are at Ambergate Junction."

"I must go to Manchester at once, help me up, please."

"My dear sir, it is quite impossible to move you. You have had a severe fall, and must be kept quiet. We have telegraphed particulars to Mr. Arteman.—You cannot be moved."

This was decisive, and the doctor left the berth. Yet, as soon as his back was turned, Bertie made an effort to rise. With difficulty he repressed a scream; the pain was acute. He at once perceived that movement, even in bed, was out of the question, at present, so wisely he determined to wait events. At length he fell asleep.

He awoke and saw the doctor at his side. He put out his hand, which Bertie took and clasped warmly in his own.—The kind doctor made a careful examination of his patient and said:

"You are much better this evening, I am glad to tell you will be all right again. I may say your natural anxiety may be allayed."

"Thank you," said Bertie with fervor. "You have indeed put my mind at ease."

"I was enabled to tell him there was no danger, so he went on this afternoon. He saw you while you were asleep."—Bertie stared, as well he might. "Yes," continued the doctor, "you have slept for thirteen hours."

"Indeed!" was the patient's reply. "But I say," he added, "how did I get here? I remember being in the snow, I think I fell—"

"I should think you did," said the doctor. You came plump into this car—rolling in snow."

"I'm afraid I'm still confused, doctor, for I do not understand you now."

"You rolled down the embankment into the windows. We were snowed up in the great cutting on the up-line. another train, yours probably, was at the other end. You in your excursion tumbled into our windows. It was very fortunate for you that you didn't roll into the river."

"And very lucky," said Bertie graciously, "that you happened to be on the train, doctor."

"You have not to thank me so much as Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, sir; and they telegraphed to Mr Artman."

Mr. and Mrs. who?" exclaimed Bertie sitting up regardless of his bruises. "Patterson, did you say?"

"Yes, do you them? They did not appear to recognize you."

"Yes,—no—I know a Miss Patterson—I—"

"Whew!" was all the doctor's answer."

"What! is there a Miss Patterson? Is she here now, on the train? Alice is her name."

"That is the lady; she nursed you until I came. Her mother is an invalid rather. They were caught in the drift last night like yourself."

"Where is she, doctor? Did she leave a message?"

The doctor's eyes twinkled. "Well, not exactly, but she gave me special directions to let her papa know how you were. This is the address."

He took an envelope from his pocket-book and handed it to Bertie, who read—"Harvey Patterson, Esq., at —— Hotel, London, till Friday afternoon."

"What's to-day?" inquired Bertie, hastily.

"This is Thursday. It is seven o'clock p.m."

"Doctor," exclaimed Bertie as he recalled the vision of the day before, while he lay half insensible, "I shall go to London to-morrow."

The doctor smiled. "What, and leave Manchester business! But, seriously, I think you scarcely fit to travel. Well, well; we shall see," he continued, as Bertie moved his head impatiently. "We shall see. Keep quiet now; and I dare say you will be well enough to go to London. Good night!"

"Good night." And then Bertie resigned himself to blissful thoughts and happy anticipations for the morrow.

Two o'clock was striking at Westminster when Mr. Bertie Tyrrell's card was taken into a private sitting-room at the —— Hotel. There was only one occupant of the spacious room—a young lady whose good, sensible, and bright face lighted up with a softer expression as she read the name of her visitor.

"Show him in please," she said calmly, yet the palpitation beneath the well-fitting travelling-dress to a woman's eye would have betrayed a secret.

The waiter ushered Bertie in and quickly retired. The young man waited until the door was closed, and as Miss Patterson stood up with outstretched hand, he clasped it warmly. No word of greeting did he speak. He only gazed for one moment into those eyes of liquid blue—the eyes grew tender, and the shading lashes trembled, but only a second. But Bertie could read.

Without a word, he clasped Miss Patterson in his arms. "My darling!" was all he said.

She struggled to free herself, strongly at first; but as he whispered something in the crimson shell-like ear close to his trembling lips, the pretty head sank upon his shoulder, and the silence that always gives such sweet consent told all the rest.

When Mr. Patterson came home half an hour afterwards, he found a prospective son-in-law seated on the sofa holding his daughter's hand.

Explanation ensued; the upshot of it being that Bertie's health required a change to the south of France. He was married in the ensuing summer; and he always considers that he owes his present happiness to having been snowed in.

Full Text of the Silver Bill as Amended.

The following is the full text of the bill, as passed the Senate and House:

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage. Provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars. And, provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payments in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provision of Section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

"SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European Nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of a metallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between these metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same.

"Whenever the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress.

"Said Commissioners shall each receive the sum of $3,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"SEC. 4. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for, or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand; said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued."

Says the Bridgeport Standard: "A Bridgeport man courted his wife seven years, and, after living with her two, now acknowledges it was a court of errors."

They Will All Do So.

A young man, the son of a well-to-do farmer, had the misfortune to become deeply enamored of a young lady, and after a brief courtship proposed and was accepted.

But what was his surprise, one evening, when about entering the parlor with all the unceremonious freedom of a lover, at discovering his inamorata upon the sofa, her arm around the neck of a neighboring youth, and her lips in such blissful proimity to his as to convince our hero that matters were fearfully in earnest.

In rage and mortification he rushed homeward, arriving just in time to surprise his only sister, the pious wife of the village minister, squeezing to kill a young disiple of Blackstone. Nearly frantic at such disclosures among people whom he believed to be little lower than the angels, he made a bold dash for the barn, where he ran directly upon his mother kissing the old family physician, who had "stolen a march" upon her as she was looking after the poultry. This *was too much*, and with a *groan* the young man turned, undiscovered, away, resolved to pass the night with his grief, beneath the stairs, fearful of further revelations should he venture beneath the shelter of another roof.

The morning encouraged him, however and dew-drenched and sorrowful, he sought his home, when his mother, with true maternal solicitude, questioned him as to his sad looks; whereupon he related the inconsistency of his fair bethothed, receiving in reply the gratifying intelligence that she was a good-for-nothing miserable huzzy, and so utterly unworthy.

"But, mother," he continued, faltering, "that's not all."

"Why, when I returned home, what should I find but my sister—my godly sister—in the arms of a rascally young lawyer."

"Your sister!" shrieked the outraged mother, hysterically. "My child! the ungrateful, wicked creature! Is it for this I have provided her a home and cared for her husband's children? I will do so no longer; such conduct is infamous, and to be disgraced! She shall leave to-day, and never enter my presence again."

But he continued:

"When sick and discouraged by such repeated exhibitions of sin, I left the house determined to pass the night in the barn, I found my mother kissing old Dr. M——."

"You did?"

"I did."

"Well, never mind, my son, for they all do it."

Cure for Diptheria.

Many "remedies" for diptheria have found their way into public print, but still this much and justly dreaded disease has numerous victims. An exchange gives some account of "wonderful cures" performed a few years ago in England by the celebrated Dr. Field, and if the account given is correct, the remedy which was so successful in this physician's hands, should be known and tested. In visiting diphtheritic patients Dr. Field took with him powder of sulphur and a quill. He put a teaspoonful of the sulphur into a wine-glass of water, and having mixed them as thoroughly as possible, gave as a gargle. He recommended swallowing some of the mixture. If the disease had progressed so far that gargling was impossible, he blew sulphur through the quill into the throat until the gargle could be used. Inhaling the fumes of sulphur was also beneficial. The sulphur destroys every species of fungus, and it is said Dr. Field never lost a patient from diptheria. Fumigating the room with sulphur and allowing a patient to inhale the fumes with doors and windows shut is also recommended as a cure for a severe cold.

A FARMER tried to engage Lyman Tremain to collect a claim of $300. "I charge rather heavy fees," said Mr. Tremain, smiling. "I intend to have you just the same," said the farmer. "I intend to spend considerable on this, and I will employ nobody else but you if it costs me $10."

MR. A. J. BERRYON, of Mold, Wales, well known to Welshmen as active in founding the Mold Nation Eisteddfod, was recently entertained at a public dinner and presented with a silver tankard and £300. At his request the £300 was devoted to the establishment of a scholarship, bearing his name, in the Aberystwith University.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, while Minister to France, bought a clock, which is now on exhibition in Detroit. In the excitement of the fire which destroyed Detroit in 1805, the clock was thrown into the river but some adventurous boys fished it out, and it did service for many years at the Indian agencies at Fort Gibson and the Sault.

JOSH BILLINGS once wrote a humorous essay on the mule, and published it in an Ohio paper. It was not copied. A few years afterward he took the same essay, altered the spelling from good to bad, and published it again. Then Josh soared from obscurity as if by a spell. The moral seems to be that the modern proverb should dress in jeans and brass buttons, and not in a claw-hammer coat.

GENERAL SHERMAN does not seem to share in his wife's beliefs. A Washinton letter says: "General Sherman danced the Lancers with great vivacity at Mrs. Lowry's party a few nights since, for he doesn't share his wife's prejudices about dancing and when asked if the Pope's death wouldn't prevent his tripping the light fantastic, he answered, 'No, indeed; what do I care for Popes? They can make another Pope.'"

Screenings.

The devil is now a tramp.

Oakey Hall is disappearing again.

Bob Ingersoll's eyes are "big, blue and innocent."

It is proper to say "Beecher has raised hell by the roots?"

A good many men are trying to cremate themselves internally.

Caroline of Denmark, aged eighty-four, is the oldest Princess in Europe.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart owns a $35,000 diamond—the largest in the country.

Barnum has accumulated eighteen elephants for the next biggest show on earth.

The best bull fighters in Spain are Englishmen, but the champion is an Irishman.

The Hindoo window is the only one that cremates. The others reinate.—[Boston *Transcript*.

A Canadian clergyman skated to church, and has been convicted of breaking the Sabbath.

A recent cold day is decribed as being "as cold as the glance of a rich man at a poor cousin."

An English journal announces that the Duke of Montrose has won 75,000 francs at Monte Carlo.

The English officers traveling in this country have been ordered by telegraph to join their regiments.

James Valentine, a noted turfman and sporting editor, died in New York, last week, aged sixty-four.

Prince Arthur has been installed, with complete Masonic ceremonies, as Great Prior of Ireland.

France will send the Comte de Semelle, an Algerian officer, to verify Stanley's African discoveries.

It may be convenient to remember, about this time, that Czargrad is the Russian name for Constantinople.

Mrs. August Belmont wore $30,000 worth of gems at a recent party. We are all suffering from repudiation.

A Nebraska girl's observation on the Pope's death was that her folks had all his poetical works in their library.

The Confederate cavalry General Lomax is one of the army of committee clerks of the House of Representatives.

The father of Charley Ross has inspected, or caused to be examined, 375 boys supposed to be his missing child.

Henry Ward Beecher's college rank was lower than that of any other graduate of Amherst who has achieved distinction.

Louisiana's motto—"The shot-guns for colored Republicans, and a packed jury and the penitentiary for the leaders."

Queen Victoria has written to King Humbert asking as a keepsake some articles from his dead father's writing table.

The London Spectator notes the curious fact that it has been a way of the Spanish Bourbon Kings to be in love with their wives.

Senator Edmunds refused to attend the presentation ceremonies, because he doesn't believe in hanging "dauhs" in the National gallery.

Kentucky paper: "What should be done with people who save up rotten eggs and sell them for eighteen cents a dozen, if there be no hell?"

Pat (giving "Notice")—"What did we agree when I tuk the place?—that we should never be drunk at the same toime; but, fair, ye never gi me the chaunce!"—[Judy.

Colonel Forney says M. P.s resemble our own Congressmen, "with this marked difference—not one of them is a tobacco chewer, and there is not a sympton of dissipation."

The Samoans salute by "juxtaposition of noses, accompanied, not by a rub, but a hearty smell." Cronin is the man to send there to represent the American Eagle magnificently.

Senator Blaine, in the hearing of a Washington reporter, said he never wanted to hang Jeff. Davis because he was in the rebellion, but he did want to hang him for the way he built the National Capitol.

Neal Dow has met his first defeat in the Maine Legislature, the Temperance Committee having reported against the proposition to keep drunkards in prison until they confess where they bought their liquor.

Captain Malcom, R. N., lately sent by the British Government to assist Egypt in the suppression of the slave trade in the Red Sea, has been made a Pasha, the fourth English Pasha in the Egyptian service.

General Benjamin F. Butler is reported as saying that in his childhood he was "one of the conventional good boys who always learn their Sunday-school lessons." John Milton tells of another personage who began life under happy auspices.

A deaf mute recently died in Florida, after gaining the reputation of being a most thorough telegrapher. He made use of a sounder of his own construction, and received by placing his hand over it in such a manner that he could feel distinctly every vibration of the armature.

The Roman correspondent of the London Times apostrophizes the Queen of Italy as "That star who has, by her charms and wisdom, reclaimed, and, as it were, conquered her husband, and fitted him for the exalted station which she is to share with him."

Mr. Hammond is successfuly frightening children into religion in Ohio at two hundred dollars a week. When Edward gets through with a Sunday-school, the little innocents look at though they had been sitting up with a ghost story for a week.—[Burlington *Hawkeye*.

All Sorts From All Over.

The new Pope sulks.

Germany wants peace.

The new Pope, Leo XIII, is 68.

The war cloud is looming up again.

Canada was ceded on February 9, 1763.

Sitting Bull is satisfied under John Bull.

An evil conscience is a man's worst enemy.

3064 languages are spoken in the whole world.

The new Pope was elected on the third ballot.

The English Government are buying many horses.

England is now talking of making Stanley a baronet.

Victor Emanual had the biggest moustache in Europe.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey are solid against the tariff.

We are ministers of good or evil in all situations in life.

The temperance wave is engulfing a large portion of the Erie people.

The telephone will be introduced into the new hospital at Norristown.

Keep free from prejudice and bigotry, those prison-bars to improvement.

Madame Adelina Patti is now receiving $2,000 for each appearance in opera.

A rumor comes from the Hague that the King of Holland thinks of abdicating.

The Lick statue, in Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, will be unveiled in April.

One of the magnificent churches of Brooklyn is weighed down with a debt of $135,-000.

Schuylkill county has paid over to Berks $3,936 45, for the costs in the Huntzinger trial.

Oh! Oh! The University of New York city last week graduated 154 medical students.

The ponderous portrait of Senator Davis is being cut in marble by Miss Vinnie Ream.

Of the six millions of Roman Catholics in United States, 1,297,000 are said to be Germans.

A London doctor has found thirty-eight different causes for headace and only two for earache.

Northern faith in the South never had much to stand on, and even that little is slipping away.

Adams & Co.s lumber dealers of New York, have lost $100,000 by the failure of Peter Herdic.

The station agent at Uniontown has been missing three months. His accounts are short $1,000.

A. B. Farquar, of York, shipped a patent grain separator and a horse rake to the Paris Exposition.

During the first six weeks of the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, only one bill was passed.

The ashes of Mrs. Ben. Pitman weighed four pounds when they were taken from Dr. Lemoyne's crematory.

D. W. Mullin is again proprietor of the Bedford *Press* which paper has experienced some lightning changes of late.

Tamaqua has one thousand taxables. Of these the collector returns four hundred as unable to pay their taxes.

The average wealth of every soul in this country, in exchangeable peoperty, is $350, while in England the average is $880.

Ultramontane Catholics do not like the new Pope. But the liberals do, and they are the most numerous and influential.

George Francis Train was so anxious for fame when young that he used to shout his own name in the bunghole of a barrel.

Wade Hampton has vetoed the chain gang bill, which the colored people believed was intended for their especial benefit.

George Washington's heirs would like to sell a number of ancient brass candlesticks and a number of other relics to congress for $12,000.

Seventy millions of human beings are now starving in North China. Our imagination can scarcely cope with so gigantic a calamity.

If, as is claimed, it will take fifty tons of silver to pay the salaries of Congressmen, many of those worthies will be worth their weight in the precious metal.

The father of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, emphatically denies the rumor that she is to be married to Mr. Thomas Karl, the tenor.

There is a rumor that Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is engaged to marry Miss Sherman, of Cleveland, a neice of Secretary Sherman.

Secretary Sherman says if the Silver bill became a law he shall execute it promptly and thoroughly. Sherman is not the man to resign for a small thing.

The London *Telegraph*, the most popular of English newspapers, sold 293,000 copies on the morning after the fall of Plevna.

John Philips, an old citizen of Johnstown, where he had lived for over forty-five years, died on Tuesday. He was a native of Bedford county.

On Monday next the corps of surveyors will begin work on the line of the Minnequa and Pine Creek R. R., and will push their operations actively.

The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* thinks the United States army is "a good deal like the Pennsylvania militia—made principally of officers."

By paying its employees in Mexican trade dollars, the New York Central Railroad Company saves just three dollars and fifty cents on every $40.

A Huntingdon correspondent says a pipe line to convey oil to Baltimore is now being constructed from the oil region via Huntingdon.

The First Presbyterian church at Washington, Pa., held a mum social at which they made $125. Silence seemes to have been golden.

Williamsport is holding public meetings to agree on some inducement to offer the legislature to locate the proposed new penitentiary at that point.

The paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., paid the employees of the Colebrookdale branch on Thursday last, and on Friday paid those at Pottstown.

Many of the cities of New York are now reducing their free academies to the grade of grammar schools, lack of revenues from their taxation compelling the present retrenchment.

A tramp would get on a train near Milton. A railroader would put him off. In the melee that ensued the railroader was compelled to cantibalize nearly one-half of the tramp's hand before that individual would tramp away.

The Pittsburgh papers are bloated with self-praise because, as they say, they have not honey-fuggled the legislative committee investigating the riots to the end that a white-washing report be made.

Since the Williamsport councils have got into the shadow of an imprisonment for contempt of court, that body is chary of holding meetings. A few members meet at the regular time and adjourn for want of a quorum.

The lumber trade at Lock Haven and at other points in the Susquehanna lumber region, shows a slight increase as compared with the business of 1876. The outlook for this year (1878) is not considered to be discouraging by well-informed lumbermen.

A prize fight has been arranged in London, between Tom Allen, the champion of America, and Charlie Davis. They are to fight at catch weights for £200, and the championship. The coming contest is creating unusual interest, and Allen is the favorite.

The total number of deaths from smallpox, in Huntingdon, since the disease first made its appearance, is figured at twelve, but in addition to this there was one death at Patterson and one at Altoona, both victims having contracted the disease in Huntingdon.

THE McKEAN MINER.

BARBOUR & ALLEN, PUBLISHERS.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., February 28, 1878.

POPE LEO XIII.

The Papal conclave has done its work promptly, and, so far as it can be judged at this time and at this distance, the work has been done well. Cardinal Pecci who has been chosen Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, and will hereafter be known as Pope Leo XIII., though somewhat past the prime of life, is a man of physical and mental vigor, and of ability unquestioned. He is an Italian and an Ultramontane, of course, in his religious feeling, but politically he is ranked as a Moderate, which means that he is an experienced man of the world, accustomed to dealing with men and with courts, with a mind broadened by contact with modern life, and with the ability and disposition to accommodate himself to the changes which the past quarter of a century has made in the relations of the Papal power to European politics. It seems to have been his liberal attitude toward the State and the secular world in general that incurred the hostility of Cardinal Antonelli, and since his recent removal to Rome and his appointment as Chamberlain to the Sacred College, he has won the esteem of every one who came in contact with him, alike by the purity of his personal character, the suavity of his manner and the catholicity of his mind. The individual opinions of a Pope are of a necessity subordinate to the influences of a very complex character, embracing religious belief, traditional policy, official sentiment, popular feeling and a dozen things besides, which are not wholly represented even by the Sacred College itself. But the cardinals in this especial matter represent the governing influences at Rome, and it is fair to infer from the circumstances of his election that Leo XIII. is expected to make no radical changes in the Papal policy as left by Pius IX. It is not doubted that the cardinals all agree in desiring the restoration of the temporal power, but the election of Cardinal Pecci to the Papacy seems to indicate that this question is to remain in abeyance, and that relations of amity, if not of cordiality, are to be cultivated, or at least accepted, with the existing government. The Pope is of aristocratic birth and courtly training, and his sympathies as an Italian gentleman are not likely to be antagonistic to the government of King Humbert, while as an Italian ecclesiastic he will naturally maintain the dignity of his high spiritual office. And similar influences are likely to control his attitude toward the other governments of Europe, so that the perplexing relations of recent years may find a natural solution in mutual good will. That such is the expectation inspired in Europe by the election of Cardinal Pecci is evident from our dispatches, and it is a reason for congratulation that no further complications have been added to European politics at this time by the action of the Papal conclave. Whatever the future relations of Church and State, it is certain that the spiritual power of the Papacy has grown immensely during the most recent period of its history, so that in spite of all adverse influences, there are doubtless more sincere Roman Catholics in the world to-day than there were a century ago, and to the most of these the interests in this election goes deeper than to a question of politics. Nevertheless the political view is the one that presents itself first to the world at large. For the rest, it seems necessary to say nothing save in congratulation, for the ability, the purity and the piety of Leo XIII. are universally admitted, and there is no reason to dispute his worthiness to succeed the venerable Pontiff still mourned by his flock, or the long line of exceptionally able men who have bourne the name he has chosen.

—For several weeks Gould, of the Cameron *Press*, and Hackett, of the Emporium *Independent*, have been calling each other all sorts of bad names; Miller, of the Elk *Democrat*, and Branden, of the St. Mary's *Gazette*, have been giving each other anything but complimentary notices; Cowan and Morris, of the *Mail* and *Ledger*, have locked horns in a furious and frothy combat of words. Tut, tut, gentlemen, let's hear no more. Shake hands, put on your coats, and call it a "draw game."

—The Smethport Borough School has closed, and the Misses Brewster's have returned to their home in Tioga county.—Parents are anxiously wondering if the directors are to give us no more school until next fall.

THE Senate has passed the bill creating a new penitentiary district in the State, and provided for the erection of a State penitentiary for the same, for the counties of McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, Northumberland, Columbia, Montour, Fulton, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Cameron, Somerset, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Clearfield, Clinton, and Center, providing the Governor shall appoint seven commissioners, outside of district in which said penitentiary is to be erected, who shall select and purchase a suitable site for said penitentiary, and to agree upon some plans and make all contracts. The plan of building shall be that of the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia. $100,000 is appropriated for the futherance of the object of this bill.

OFFICIALS of the Post-office Department estimate that its revenues are now suffering at the rate of not less than $350,-000 per month by the practice of postmasters in small country offices selling stamps at a discount for use in cities and towns. In this way the post-office at St. Louis alone has been defrauded of $189,-000 per annum. A postmaster in Maine confesses that he has peddled $1,000 worth of stamps, and he offers to restore $300 if the Department will not prosecute him.

—Cardinal McCloskey did not reach Rome in time to participate in the election of a Pope.

—A telegram from Sodator *Morrissey Tuesday states* that he feels as well as at any time.

Educational.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY, PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF McKEAN COUNTY.

Report of Superintendent W. F. Curtis.

This is, of necessity, a brief and imperfect sketch of our school system. After the lapse of over half a century, it is a difficult thing to obtain specific information on matters which have been long forgotten by nearly every one, and of which no records were kept. I have been specially unfortunate in obtaining dates, even approximately, of the earliest schools, except in a few cases.

Few of the oldest settlers are living, and many who might give useful information have been removed, during the great exodus to the western States, which till a recent date continued to keep down the population of this region to the minimum limit, and retard its improvement and developement.

The earliest schools were established and maintained as "subscription schools" by the small communities in which they were located, who built the houses, supplied the fuel, and hired some person deemed a suitable teacher, examining the applicant. The last duty was usually delegated to a committee.

The houses were of logs, often having seats of slabs split out with the ax, with the writing desk running round the wall, and were heated by a fire-place. Among the text-books of that day, were Daboll's Arithmetic, Kirkham's Grammar, the English Reader, and a manual of geography, to be used with an atlas, which contained the only maps then to be had here for use in school.

The pupils were few in number, lived far apart, and sometimes traveled three or four miles to school, over roads often of the worst description, cut through the woods, where the bear, wolf, lynx, and panther roamed in dangerous proximity.

The first school in Smethport was in what was known as the Eastman house which stood near the east end of Main street, at a time when Main street, from the east up to Mechanic street, comprised the whole inhabited portion of the village. The first teacher and the date I have not learned. In 1823 and 1824, Ira H. Curtis taught in this house, and later, Richard Chadwick taught some time in the building erected for the county commissioners' office, which stood on the edge of the public square, on Main street. The school was taught a few terms by Dr. Graves. Ira H. Curtis also taught in Keating, Eldred, Hamilton, and other townships, up to 1840.

The first school in Liberty township was four miles from Port Allegheny, (which was not then in existence,) in the Coleman neighborhood, taught by Miss Luzerne Clark. There were but ten or fifteen pupils, and only eighteen in the whole township, where there are now ten schools, besides a graded school, employing three teachers.

The first school in the village of Port Allegheny was under the school law, in 1834, taught by Miss Eliza Manning, now Mrs. J. C. Coleman, of that place. I have not succeeded in obtaining data for statements regarding the other parts of the county. The growth of the common schools system in this county was slow, corresponding to its settlement, and the late development of those material resources which have proved so varied and abundant. Within a few years past, the enlargment of the mining and lumbering interests, and the discovery of petroleum, with the consequent attraction of capital and imigration, has increased the number and size of our schools rapidly. It is not unusual to find sixty or seventy pupils, sometimes even one hundred and fifty, under one teacher and in one room.

The old log school-house has entirely disappeared, and there are many neat and comfortable buildings in every part of the country; quite a number of them supplied with the best styles of furniture, and often with maps, globes, unabridged dictionaries, or other aids to successful teaching. Not a few of our newer schoolhouses would do credit to any part of the country.

Smethport Academy

The only one in the county, was established by act of the Legislature, January 14, 1826, approved by Governor Shultz, and was allowed $100 annually from the State, on condition of having a graduate of some college as principal. The original board of trustees was Hon. Joseph Otto, Paul E. Scull, George Darling, William Williams, and James Taylor. The course of studies was intended to include all necessary to a preparation for entrance to college, thus afforded better facilities in this respect, than we now possess.

The school opened in the fall of 1837, with Luther Humphrey, a graduate of Hamilton College, as principal, or as it was then termed, "preceptor." He remained till 1840, when a Mr. Atkins took charge for one year. In 1841 the principal was Honorable Glennie W. Schofield, of Warren. In 1842, Honorable L. D. Wetmore, of the same place. About 1843, the State aid was withdrawn by enactment, and with it, of course, the requirement as to the principal's qualifications. Honorable Byron D. Hamlin, of Smethport, was principal in 1844. During the period above described, the school was patronized by many from other counties and from New York State, including the family of Hon. F. S. Martin, of Olean. A full list of principals cannot be given: Reverend Henry Lane was the principal at one time, about 1851; Professor Fordyce A. Allen, now principal of Mansfield State Normal School, taught it, in connection with his brother, Charles H. Allen, remaining some three years. At this time the school was quite large. In 1854, Warren Cowles, A. M., was principal. Isaac Seely, junior in 1857.

When Smethport borough became an independent district, the trustees of the academy were required, by enactment, to transfer the building, grounds, apparatus, and all funds to the district. The old building has been removed to make place for a more modern and elegant structure, occupied by the public high school, which receives students from anywhere outside of the district, on payment of tuition, and employs sometimes four teachers.

County Superintendency.

The first county superintendent was Professor F. A. Allen, who held the office one term; he was succeeded by Doctor L. R. Wisner, one term; the next was Honorable Warren Cowles, followed by Reverend C. Cornforth, who resigned to become chaplain of the 150th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1864, and W. W. Brown was appointed. At the close of his term, Mr. Cornforth was re-elected, but soon resigned again, to accept his position of Inspector of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and obtained the appointment of W. J. Milliken, who held the office five years, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, in 1872. It is perhaps a noteworthy fact that all of our ex-superintendents, excepting Mr. Milliken, who was a permanent resident, had been in the county but a short time when elected, and have all since left it, to push their fortunes elsewhere.

The work of a county superintendent here has always been rather arduous, in proportion to the amount to be done, which is constantly increasing. The work embraces very much beside the visiting of schools, which is done over all kinds of roads, and in all kinds of weather. The superintendent has a large correspondence, with much other writing; examinations to be made, with the preparation of questions for them; the county institute to arrange for and conduct; and a various range of duties, all requiring care and thought.

Special efforts have been systematically made, for the past five years, to infuse earnestness, energy, and a conscientious appreciation of their duties into the minds of teachers, and to introduce improved methods of teaching in every way, with a fair degree of success. The result of these efforts has been greatly modified by the fact, that the corps of teachers is largely recruiting from other counties, and from New York State, and changes its personnel very much from term to term.

Schools.

Twenty years ago there were but about sixty public schools in the county In 1872 there were but eighty, and none of them graded, in the proper sense of that term. There are now one hundred and two, including the graded schools, of which there are five. A new house is projected in Bradford borough, to be erected this year for a high school, to employ six or seven teachers.

A private school was kept in Ceres township, by Miss Maria King, from 186— to about 1872, when it was removed across the State line.

A public library was established recently in Port Allegheny, by an association, and there is one in Smethport, which is the private property of Hon. A. B. Armstrong.

Lyceums for the literary improvement of youth, but participated in by all who are interested, are maintained during most of the year at Smethport and Port Allegheny, also at DeGolia.

The Teachers' Institutes

Were at first very small, there being only seventeen teachers in attendance in 1868, twenty-six in 1869, increased to eighty-six in 1870, but dropped to fifty in 1871. By very liberal advertising, and great personal effort on the part of the superintendent, the attendance was augmented to ninety-eight in 1874, and the institute of 1876 numbered one hundred members. The last two are the largest institutes ever held in McKean county. Formerly a membership fee of seventy-five cents was charged at the institute, but this has for some time been discontinued. No contributions are called for to make up deficiencies, as is often done in other counties. If the expenses exceed the amount which can be drawn from the county treasury, the superintendent foots the balance of the bill from his own funds.

Formerly the exercises were carried on by a single instructor, and consisted chiefly of talks by him. Recently various new features have been introduced; often two or more instructors from abroad are obtained; in addition, the county superintendent now always acts as instructor, to a greater or less extent. Contests in reading for a prize, discussions, essays by teachers, the query box, and other exercises of an interesting character, are employed to draw out the expression and develop the talent of the members, as far as practicable, and with very happy results. These, as well as all other improvements and developments achieved in the educational condition of our country, are the fruits of experience, energy, and earnest work, applied to the conduct of school affairs, and without a continuance of these qualities in their management, we cannot hope for an increase of usefulness and progress in the future.

Personal and Political.

—Gen. H. L. Brown has been appointed Collector of the Port at Erie in place of J. R. Williard, Esq., of the *Dispatch*, whose term had expired. Gen. Brown did gallant service in the war and is very popular in Erie and vicinity, else he could not have displaced an officer so able and faithful as Mr. Williard. He was supported by Gov. Hartranft, Senator Cameron, Representative Watson and many leading men of Erie.

—The local option bill was defeated in the House at Harrisburg last Wednesday on second reading. The vote for it was 75, against it 77.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has this: "What has Christianity done for man?" asked Bob Ingersol one day on a western train. "Well," responded a quiet old lady, "It has prevented Mr. Ingersoll from being Governor of Illinois." And the good dame might have added that it prevented him from going abroad as a diplomatic agent of the United States.

—A Berlin dispatch says the appointment of Bayard Taylor as minister to Berlin is cordially hailed by the German press.

—Up to date there have been introduced in the present Congress over 2,000 bills, of which 1,500 are private bills for relief or indemnification of persons in the south. The aggregate of these claims is $7,000,000.

—Opposition to the bill to aid Wood, gulf scientific expedition is developing in Congress. It ought. The expedition is a private speculation, of no use to science or the country.

—Pennsylvania's appropriation for military expenses during the riots foot up $710,000. Every taypayer ought to draw an inference from that sum.

—It is said that all of "Bob" Ingersoll's family share his religious views. He has, therefore, made some converts.

—The President reported to the Senate the cost of the late Sioux war at $9,312,-500; sixteen officers and two hundred and sixty-seven enlisted men were killed.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* appeals to the Greenbackers not to forsake the Democracy, and assures them that there is nothing they desire that the Democratic party is not willing to afford them.

The World In Review.

Summary of News, Condensed from Daily Telegraphic Reports.

THURSDAY.

Cardinal Pecci has been elected Pope.—The Ultra montanes are said to be Turicos and Bismark and the powers generally satisfied with the result.—The Indiana democrats held their State convention yesterday, and adopted a platform containing all the financial follies thus far thought of.—The South Carolina legislature is taking wise steps toward the payment of the State debt.—The Greenback-Labor party at Scranton elected the Mayor and Treasurer by 500 majority.—Inquiry develops the fact that three ex-Confederates are serving as commissioned officers in the U. S. army.—The democratic House again unseated another republican member and seated the democratic contestant.—The Fenians are drilling on our northern frontier.

FRIDAY.

It is has been decided to have the conference of European powers meet at Baden Baden.—An increase of space at the Paris Exposition has been secured by the United States.—The silver bill has passed the House, and is ready for the President's say.—Pecci was elected Pope by a vote of 44 votes, out of the sixty-one Cardinals present.—The national convention of the National Party meets to-day at Toledo.—Suleiman Pasha is to be cashiered for allowing the Russians to whip him.

SATURDAY.

Washington's Birthday was generally observed throughout the country yesterday. Both houses of Congress adjourned till Monday.—Turkey hesitates to sign the terms of peace, and Russia threatens to occupy Constantinople.—A great peace meeting will be held at London Sunday. —W. E. Chandler has issued another pamphlet on the alleged political bargain.—Uncertainty in regard to the veto of the silver bill is felt in Washington.—The National Greenback Association met at Toledo yesterday and organized the National Party.—The mints are preparing for increased work.

MONDAY.

It is expected the Russo-Turkish peace protocal will be signed to-day.—In London the general situation is deemed unsatisfactory.—The President says he has not changed his mind as to silver legislation since writing his message.—A pending bill for postal saving bonds provides for a new issue of $50,000,000 of legal tenders.—A catholic priest has actually been expelled from Spain for speaking ill of King Alfonso and the late King Victor Emmanuel.—Half a dozen Texas robbers captured a train and robbed the express car of $2,500.—Two new Evangelists, Stebbins and Pentecost, have made their appearance, and Moody and Sankey must look to their laurels.

TUESDAY.

There is great distress in British India.—It is thought the veto of the silver bill will be sent in this week.—An Ohio lunatic has introduced a bill in the house providing for three Presidents, or one from each section of the country who shall compose an executive council.—It is reported that the new Pope has changed suddenly from a Liberal to an Ultramontain.—Ex-Senator Wade is growing weaker.—Two Mollie Maguires arrested in Pittsburgh yesterday.—The European Conference meets April 1st.—Chancellor Gortschikoff, the great Russian diplomat, is dead.

WEDNESDAY.

The peace terms are not yet signed.—England and Austria are both making every preparation for war, and Russia will have what she demands if she has to fight for it. So run the telegrams this morning.—The appointment of a receiver of the Standard Oil Company was announced yesterday, and means the final break-up of this combination which has held a monopoly of the oil refining business for some years.—President Hayes Cabinet is not agreed on the silver bill.—The ill-health of the Vice President was the occasion of the election of a President *pro tem.* of the Senate yesterday.—Ferry was elected over Thurman by one majority.—The New York apportionment bill has passed the Legislature.—A. W. Beard has been appointed Collector of Customs of Boston in place of Simmons.

Voice of the Press.

New York Commercial Advertiser: Senators Hear, Burnside and Stanley Mathews have at last definitely fixed what Civil Service Reform consists of. Until now there has been a vagueness about it that has disappointed even some of the people who believe this "reform" is a good thing to have around the country. But at last the whole thing is settled; it is voting with the Democratic party every time. These gentlmen did that yesterday in the executive session of the Senate, meekly and abjectly following the Democrats every time they signified their desire for the confirmation of one of the President's nominations.

New York Tribune: If the Democrats succeed in preserving even a small majority in the next Congress, there seems to be no reason why they cannot make it as large as they choose. They can even secure a unanimous Democratic body if they are so disposed. All they have to do is to have a contestant put in an appearance in every case where the people are so misguided as to elect a Republican. Of course, it will be easy enough to seat the Democrat. This House has established the precedent that returns have nothing to do with it, but that the Democrat is entitled to the seat, provided he can prove that he was a candidate. While the party is engaged in the glorious work of "reform," it might as well give the country enough of it.

Buffalo Express: The Senate has voted to revive the franking privilege. It used to be thought an abuse, but as it has been practically operative in one shape or another ever since it was nominally abolished, it might perhaps as well be restored. Whatever is done by indirection may better be done openly.

Philadelphia Chronicle: If anything was wanting to convince the managers of the Democratic party in Philadelphia that the people's eyes are open and their determination not to give their indorsement to unworthy men for office fixed and unalterable, it will be found in the returns of yesterday's election.

Philadelphia Times: Mr. Abram Hewitt and Mr. Randall Gibson and Mr. Randolph Tucker and Mr. half a dozen other people are using up a great deal of valuable time telling the country what did not happen, and all the conclusions so far reached is that Governor Tilden did not get the Presidency to which he was elected. Mr. Abram Howitz seems to be certain that Mr. Randall Gibson and Mr. Randolph Tucker are responsible for the failure, and Mr. Randolph Tucker and Mr. Randall Gibson are very sure that Mr. Abram Hewitt is the identical individual who defrauded Mr. Samuel Tilden out of the high office of Chief Magistrate. This is how it comes that Mr. Rutherford Hayes is now President. If Mr. Abram Hewitt and the Mr. all the others of them would kindly give us a rest on this exciting business, they may expect blessings in the greatest profusion. The humble citizens of this Republic, who never helped to cheat anybody out of anything, would like a few quiet moments in which to reflect upon what the country is coming to anyway.

Historical Sketch of American Gold Coins.

O. W. Wright in the Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.

1. The double eagle, or $20 piece. Coinage of the double eagle was authorized by the act of March 3, 1849. Its weight is 516 grains. Its fineness is 900. (This technical form of expression means that 900 parts in 1,000 are pure metal, the other 100 parts are alloy.) The total coinage of the $20 gold piece up to June 30, 1877, the close of the last fiscal year, was $809,-586,440. The amount is far greater than that of all the other coinage of the United States. It, in fact, is the imperial coin of our country, at once massive, weighty and regal in appearance.

2. The eagle, or $10 piece. Its coinage was authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The weight was first established by law at 270 grains, but was changed forty-two years afterwards, by the act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains, where it has remained ever since. Its fineness was, in the beginning, made 916⅔, but was changed by the act of June 28, 1834, the same act that lowered its weight, to 899.227. Two years and a half subsequently, its fineness was increased—less than one part in a thousand—to 900. Its weight and fineness have remained thus fixed to the present day. The total coinage of this noble piece of American money, up to June 30, 1877, was $57,707,220—less than one-fourteenth of the total coinage of the imperial double eagle.

3. The half eagle, or $5 piece. This elegant coin has undergone the same vicissitudes as the eagle. Its coinage was authorized by the same act of April 2, 1792. Its weight was 135 grains and its fineness 916⅔. By the act of June 28, 1834, its weight was reduced to 129 grains and its fineness to 899.225. By the act of January 18, 1837, its fineness was slightly raised to the uniform standard of 900. Its weight and fineness have thus remained to our time. Its total coinage up to the close of the last fiscal year was $69,-412,816.

4. The quarter-eagle, or $2.50 piece.—The fine coin belongs to the same family with the eagle and half-eagle. Its coinage was authorized, its weight and fineness correspondingly altered by the same acts. The statute of 1792 made its weight 67.5 grains, and its fineness 916⅔. Its weight was reduced to 64.5 grains and its fineness to 899.225 by the act of 1834 The act of 1837 raised its fineness to 900. Its total coinage up to June 30, 1877, was $26,975,750.

5. The dollar. This pretty little gold piece was created by the act of March 3, 1849, the same act that authorized the coinage of the double eagle. It has remained unchanged. Its weight is 25.8 grains and its fineness 900. Its total coinage up to the close of the last fiscal year was $19,345,438.

6. Three-dollar piece. An act of February 21, 1853, established this irregular coin. Its weight, 77.4 grains, and its fineness 900, are of the normal standard and have not been changed by subsequent acts. Its total coinage up to June 30, 1877, was $1,390,082.

It is hardly necessary to state that all these gold coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount. The Federal statute requires, however, that the weight should be materially reduced by attrition.

Thus, it will be seen, there are six pieces of gold coinage in the United States. The double-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the dollar piece—all of later coinage—have not been changed in weight or fineness. One of the earliest acts of Congress authorized the coinage of the eagle, the half-eagle and the quarter eagle. They remained of the same weight and fineness during more than forty years. By the act of June 28, 1834, the weight and fineness were both materially reduced.

Two years and a half subsequently, by the act of January 18, 1837, the fineness was increased by less than one part in a thousand. The standard of weight and fineness has remained the same for all gold coin. The fineness is nine parts of pure gold, and one part of alloy; or 900 parts in 1,000, as it is generally expressed. The standard of weight—including alloy with the gold—is 25.8 grains to the dollar; the double-eagle is twenty times that (516 grains); the eagle, ten times (258 grains); the half-eagle, five times (129 grains); the $3 piece, three times (77.4 grains); the quarter-eagle, 2½ times that (64.5 grains).

The question is sometimes asked: Of what is the alloy made? In gold coin it was, at first, a compound of silver and copper. It was forbidden by statute that the alloy should be more than half silver. It is now nearly all silver, owing to advances in the art of assaying and improved methods in coinage.

The total amount of gold coinage up to June 30, 1877, was $968,159,695.

THE Potter *Journal* is "sorry" and "surprised" to see the name of Hon. C. H. Seymour, our State Senator, among those who voted in favor of depriving small counties of a Representative in the House. We are also sorry, for we had hoped that Mr. Seymour would at least endeavor to represent his district and constituency, but we are not much surprised. McKean county, with her rapidly increasing population and wealth, will soon be out of reach of any such unjust discrimination, and if our Potter friends should be deprived of just representation by the aid of our present Senator, they have only to thank the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of certain of their local political managers.

Miscellaneous.

THE INDEPENDENT

in its 30th Year.

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Miscellaneous.

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Lines of Travel.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5 p. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m	6.30 a.m
Prinbee	11.16	5.36 ....
Farmers Valley	11.23	5.43 ....
Smethport	11.46	6.05 ....
Crosby	12.02 †	6.19 †
Colegrove	12.07	6.22 ....
Hamlin	12.15	6.27 †
Westway	12.25	6.37
Clermont.....Arrive	12.30	7.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leave	1.30 p.m	7.15 a.m
Westway	"	7.25 ....
Hamlin	2.00	7.45 ....
Colegrove	2.06	7.50 †
Crosby	2.10 †	7.54 ....
Smethport	2.30	8.16 ....
Farmers Valley	2.45	8.28 †
Prinbee	2.52	8.35 ....
Larrabee.....Arrive	3.06	8.45

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. CODDEN,
Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, June 28th 1877, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Renovo.....11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium.....2.35 p. m
" " " St. Marys.....3.36 p. m
" " " Kane.....4.20 p. m
" " arrives at ERIE.....7.35 p. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.00 a. m
" " " Kane.....3.00 p. m
" " " St Marys.....5.16 p. m
" " " Emporium.....6.13 p. m
" " " Renovo.....8.05 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.05 a. m

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Gn'l Supt.

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ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Guardian in Partition.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1868.
" Defendant " "
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.B." on Judgment Note.
" " (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanic's Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe. (5c. p)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" for Citation—Attachment under Act of March 17, 1868.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1868, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writs of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Rogers Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
" Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., February 28, 1878.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; P. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerks.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Colesbury, J. L. Rose, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

HERE AND HERE 'BOUTS.

—There is a good deal of sickness among the little ones in this borough.

—A daily mail route has been established between Kendall and Eldred, passing through Sawyer and Duke Center.

—Marcus Bronson and W. J. McCullagh have purchased the Harding lot, of forty-two acres, on the Clark, Babcock & Hallips, for about $11,000.

—Marcus Hulings, President of the O. B. & W. road, accompanied by W. J. Huling, and Mr. Lucas, the engineer, were at Kane Thursday and Friday of last week.

—The receiving tank of the Standard oil company at Constable Hook, New Jersey, containing 60,000 gallons of crude oil, burned a few nights ago, by combustion. Loss $10,000.

—Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. H. L. McCoy, about five years of age, died last evening after a painful illness of a few weeks. The heart broken parents and grandparents have the sympathy of the entire community.

—George H. Van Vleck, the well known oil operator, has just completed a 25,000 barrel tank on the Lafferty farm, Kendall Creek. He has two wells drilling on the farm, and has finished two during the month.

—Just before going to press we received a very interesting communication descriptive of the dedication of the new Lutheran church at Kane. We regret that it was too late for publication this week. We will publish it next.

—A very large audience listened to Judge Williams' graphic and pleasing description of his sights and impression of "Rhineland" on Tuesday evening. It was more of a familiar talk than lecture, and abounded in good things from begin to end.

—Mr. S. A. Backus was severely injured the other day by the premature blowing out of the plug in the Haskill well while driving it out preparatory to commencing work on the well. The plug hit the back of his hand, lacerating it in a painful manner.

—We know of a lady in this city who was born on the 22d of Febuary, has a sister who was born on the same date and in the same month, and three brothers all of whom began their career February 23d. That family have certainly not been behind in celebrating Washington's Birthday.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Thursday afternoon a car broke loose from a coal train south from Keatings Summit, and ran back seven miles to Emporium. When it entered the yard it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. A switch was thrown open and it was run into a bank and wreck. A brakeman jumped on to it when it first started, but there being no brake so he could stop it, he jumped off again, after riding five miles, and while it was making thirty miles an hour.—*Olean Record.*

—Potter Co., Pa., has got "the bug" debating club this year. Two years ago McKean Co. had it but, they "blew out" on the question whether "the recent snow was injurious or beneficial to the best interests of county." Now the boys and girls of the adjoining county are Pottering with such intricate scientific queries as—"Which boils sooner, milk or water?" "Is it economy to keep a stove highly polished?" and "why *does* the wet places on a towel turn dark?" after they have wiped their faces on them!—*Olean record*

—The appearance of dry wells in the north west is rather dampening the hopes of the Warren people of the extension of the O. B. & W. railroad to their place, and the expediency is now discussed in railroad circles of connecting with the Philadelphia & Erie railroad at a point farther east than Warren. The surveys of the N. Y. & Erie all showed it to be better not to cross the deep valley of the Kinzua, but to turn it, by following the main ridge which passes through the south part of Keating township. This would bring the O. B. & W. within four or five miles of Smethport. A branch could be very cheaply built connecting the O. B. & W. with the McK. & B. at this place.

THE CONCERT.

Notwithstanding these appeared to be a small attendance at court on Monday, the Court House was filled to overflowing at the musical entertainment in the evening. Nearly every family in the borough was well represented, and with a large sprinkling of friends from other parts of the county, every inch of space was occupied. We shall not undertake a detailed criticism of the concert. There were a number of pieces rendered excellently, and others that could have been very much improved, both in the selection and rendition. The audience was one of the patient and good natured order. Three hours is a good length to sit in attendance upon the best order of entertainment, yet there was no disposition to grumble, and the pieces that were the least satisfactory were accepted with good-natured applause, while those possessing real merit received a generous encore.

Twenty Months in Rebel Prisons.

By the particular request of a number of citizens, Rev. J. C. Whiteside has consented to deliver his lecture detailing his experience and life in southern prisons, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. This lecture is apart from his regular course of lectures which he has undertaken to furnish this community, at so much trouble and expense, and the proceeds will be for his own benefit. He, however wants a full house, if he doesn't realize a penny; we are therefore authorized to say that no admittance fee will be charged. All are cordially invited to come and listen to him, and at the close of the lecture a collection will be taken for the benefit of the speaker, when those who choose can contribute.

DUKE CENTER.

[Our Duke Center Reporter.]

Unless something occurs to check its growth, the village of Duke Center is destined at no distant day to rival the best towns in the county. The land owners are doing all in their power to aid in the growth of the town, among whom Mr. L. A. Bunker is especially prominent. He has had surveyed and laid out in lots an eastern extension to the village, and is offering eligible lots either for business places or residences at very reasonable figures. His lots front on the north side of Main street and on the both sides of Grant street, from the Kane road to the former limits of the village. He has 173 lots laid out, of which 75 have already been sold, and the balance are meeting with a ready and rapid sale. They are certainly among the most valuable lots in the village, and will no doubt soon be all taken up.

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE AT KANE.

The citizens of Kane and vicinity have been both honored and edified by the meeting of the annual Lutheran Conference in their pleasant village. The conference assembled on Friday and was in session until Monday. There were thirteen ministers present, and they were all apparently men of education and culture. The proceedings of the conference and the addresses were conducted in the Swedish language, with the exception of one sermon on Sunday afternoon in the Lutheran church and one in the evening in the Methodist church. Both discourses were of a high order. The new Lutheran church was dedicated at the same time.

A RAILROAD WITH MANY DOUBLES.

The Narrow Gauge railroad appears to be double headed in several particulars besides those here enumerated. It is built in two States, has two charters and two sets of officers and managers, and now it has two express lines operating on it. An agreement was made with the American Express Company whereby it was to have the route at $30 per day, and it assumed the charge and control of the express matter going over it. Now the U. S. Express Co. have put on an agent, and claims it has as much right to use the road as the American Co. It probably has, and as a lincensed common carrier the Narrow Gauge Co. will be obliged to furnish accommodations to both Companies, while they settle it between themselves which is to have a monopoly of the business. It is double pay for the railroad so long as they disagree, and a double benefit to the people of Olean and Bradford, for charges will be low.—*Olean Record.*

"AN IMPROVEMENT BACKWARDS."

A correspondent in another column very properly characterizes the action of the Post-Office Department in discontinuing the services of a mail messenger on the McKean & Buffalo railroad as "an improvement backwards." It certainly sets every one along the line of the road back fifty years in their mail facilities, for in reality our mails were received and dispatched more frequently, regularly and promptly years ago in the days of the fathers and the stage coach than at present under this new arrangement. It is a mystery in the minds of ordinary people what may be the object of the Department, unless for the purpose of economy, that the change is made. The salary of the messenger was certainly small enough to satisfy the most rigid reformer, and the saving seems to us hardly sufficient to compensate the government for the obloquy such an outrageous move justly merits. And there can be no real saving, at any rate, for now the railroad company is under the necessity of detailing a man to take charge of the mail bags, and will require an extra man, which is an additional expense they cannot and will not submit to. The Department cannot understand the facts in the case, and have undoubtedly made the change on the recommendation of some prying and over-zealous agent. Means have been taken to fully inform the Department of the facts and the pressing need of a mail messenger on this road, and it is hoped that if our public servants are not stupidly and blindly obstinate this foolish order will be revoked.

Kind Words.

—No more neatly printed paper comes to our sanctum than the McKean County MINER. Mr. Allen, who has charge of the mechanical department, is evidently a master workman.—*Elmira Free Press.*

—The McKean MINER reached us last week greatly improved. We wish the publishers success in every respect.—*Cameron Press.*

—The McKean County *Miner* has very sensibly discarded its patent outside, and is now emphatically a McKean County paper. Every head of a family in that county ought to be a subscriber to it.—*Potter Journal.*

—The McKean *Miner* his discarded the patent outside and is now entirely printed at home. The *Miner* is evidently a good paying office, and deserves prosperity.—*Potter Enterprise.*

—The McKean *Miner* abandoned the patent outside last outside last week and appears as bright as a new dollar. Messrs. Barbour & Allen have recently purchased a new power press and steam engine, and now print one of the neatest and best papers in this section of the state. Oil, of course do it, and we are pleased to note this evidence of prosperity in our old acquaintance, the McKean *Miner.*—*Elk Democrat.*

—We neglected last week to note that the office of the McKean *Miner* had recently indulged in a new steam engine. We can now further announce that it has discarded its "patent outside" process, and now stands forth, clean, bright, crisp, and in every respect worthy of public patronage. It is a welcome visitor to our table.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

KNAPPS CREEK.

Feb. 26, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner.

We have to report one dry hole in Knapp's Creek. It is true, however, that there have been others reported, but the Peck & Freeman, on B. G. Spiller farm, is the only one entirely dry, which was abandoned for the present at a depth of 1450 feet.

The inferences from this are that it probably was a little too far south and that the center of the narrow belt is on a line due east of Tarport, the Gridley well, and the G. T. Dennis farm, where the Elmira firm, which are now on hand to commence operations in putting down a test well.

The Hogan & Rauber well was shot yesterday by Mr. Harness, of Tarport, with the McIntire torpedo, and he informed me that the result was favorable for a 20 barrel well.

Mr. Adams & Co. are building a new rig on the Morton lease below Duke Center.

The Remperth well, on the Pepper farm, on the Kansas branch, is down about 300 feet. Williams & Co. on the L. A. Bunker farm, is down about 200 feet. This is just back of town. Building is the order of the day in this place and several new places of business have been lately opened up. I notice that a physician has a card out, also a lawyer or two. Several new wells have been struck recently up Oil Valley and all present a very good show, especially the one on J. E. & Wm. Baldwin, which promises to be good for 25 to 30 barrels. There are all several new rigs under way and indications show that there will be lively times in this direction.

The Railroad branch also is wide awake and all alive with new rigs, going up and all other operations which usually and necessarily accompany this state of affairs.

The Scio Oil Co. are drilling on the John Duke lot, and a new rig up on the Haines lot.

There is great activity up at the head of this branch by several different parties of which I hope to be more precise in my details some other time.

We have nothing very remarkable this week from the south branch, only, that the citizens of Reedville are agitating the question of calling their place Rixford. Application has already been made for a Post-Office at that point, and it has been ascertained that there is a Post-Office in the State by that name, therefore, the need of a change. The Dean & Cummings is down about 800 feet and the Anderson & Read well 850 feet.

The Baily well is drilling on M. G. Dennis lease, and there are several others nearly ready to commence.

The machine shop has started up and is in full blast, which will be a great convenience to oil operators.

The United Pipe Line is already completed about 7 or 8 miles from Duke Center toward Olean and the Pump Station is nearly ready for to operate.

There have been some transactions in real estate during the week, of which I will mention that the Keating Co. have sold 152 acres at $125, situated near Duke Center.

James Morse has sold the Smith lease to the Knapp's Creek Oil Co. for $2500. B.G. Spiller has sold 25 acres west of the road on his farm, for $2500, to a Mr. Miles, of Scio. Henry Bunker has sold 3 acres near the Topeka. S. H. and Amos Pepper sold 4 acres for $300. Mrs. S. S. Barrett has bought 3 acres of Mrs. B. E. Barrett, opposite the Cheese Factory on the main branch.

The Dan. Berger well oil, is too thick for pumping.

There was a very liberal donation for Rev. W. Miller at the house of Ezekiel Cummings on Thusday evening last, of $50 in cash, and a horse donated by Mr. Simon Rixford, valued at about $100.

DELTA.

CORTVILLE.

Feb. 27, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Gilmor well on Digel farm, in Farmers Valley, went down sixty-five feet with pick and shovel before reaching rock.

Devere Hibbard returned last week from Cleveland, where he has been attending medical lectures this winter, with his *parchment* in his pocket, and is now ready to run out his shingle somewhere, and commence prescribing for the various ills that mankind may be suffering from. Success to him and his patients.

There are some very interesting meeting at Larrabee, conducted by Rev. Mr. Burrows, Methodist, assisted by Revs. Moody and Miller. There appears to be much good effected, as the whole population are greatly interested and a goodly portion take an active part.

Were it not for the railroad we would be shut from the outer world, as all our low land roads are submerged—the water being several feet deep.

H. J. Smith, has moved into the Frisbee depot, and is selling groceries to those that do not buy elsewhere, and he has gone into partnership with G. T. Otto in the blacksmithing business, and doing well.

Under the present arrangement of the Post Office Department at Washington, this will go to you by the way of Buffalo—hope you will get it. This is far worse for the people along the line than the old stage coach. An improvement backwards.

A PRAYER SOON ANSWERED.

Rev. Waterbury Miller of Larrabee, in Lovefeast, at that place on Sunday, the 17th inst., said: "If the Lord called him to preach he hoped He would provide him with a horse or that his brethren would not have such nice horses that no man but themselves would be allowed to draw the straps over them," and on the 21st inst. as a donation at Reedville, he was unexpectedly made the recipient of a good one. Mr. Rixford was the donor.

A.

WILCOX.

OIL NOTES.

The Erahout & Taylor well No. 1, is down 900 feet at this date and is going down nicely. No. 2 is ready for the drill. No. 3 will be ready for the drill soon.

The Beiver well on Little Bear Creek, is ready for the drill.

The Vansickle well, on Mill Creek, is ready and waiting for the drill.

The Burton rig, on Mill Creek, will be up this week.

Judging from appearances, about the first of May will show some oil in Wilcox, and oil means business. ITEM.

Feb. 25th 1878.

ELDRED.

Feb. 27, 1878.

The Benton & Wilcox well has been tested by drilling deeper and found to be dry. The derrick has been taken down and machinery removed.

Last evening the store of Barden & Roberts was entered by buglars and jewelry and money to the value of $25 or $30 taken. No clue to the thieves.

E. W. Doane, of this place, has a branch store at Reedville.

Barden & Roharts are rushing forward the new addition to their store.

The oyster supper for the benefit of Rev. Burrows replenished the gentleman's purse to the amount of fifty-one dollars.

Last spring Mr. Thomas Walsman purchased of J. S. Cotton a mill seat about a mile above Eldred, and erected a first-class saw mill thereon. Considerable of a town has commenced to spring up about it, and building lots are in considerable demand. Cotton's hotel is in running order, affording good accommodation. JAS.

HOWARD HILL.

Jan. 23d, 1878.

ED. MINER:—I suppose the people in Smethport know that there is such a place as Howard Hill. It is the half way between Kane and Smethport, with a population of quite a number. There is one hotel, a blacksmith shop, one school house and destined to be quite a railroad centre, or rather a wagon road centre.—There is one of the finest roads in the county from Marvin Creek to Kane, and Gen. Kane has opened a road with his own money, from Howard Hill to the Wernwag Mill, distance 4 miles, thence through to Buttsville, distance 5 miles, thus saving 16 miles in getting from Howard Hill to Buttsville and saving 7 miles from Howard Hill to Wilcox. The road to Buttsville was built in the middle of winter by D. F. Pattison, one of the best practical road builders in the country, and you may look for a road that can be travelled. Such improvements are a great help to this locality and all thanks are due to Gen. Kane. We wish we had one or two more such men in the county, for you see we have a direct road from Wilcox to Bradford, saving a distance of 28 miles, which is quite an item. The winter is mild up here and we are having quite a run of sleighing and some are moving their bark to Kane and we expect to go to farming as soon as spring opens. L. S.

Neighboring Counties.

Tioga.

From the Wellsboro *Gazette:*

The Elkland oil well produced one barrel of excellent oil on Monday of last week. Since then the oil company have stopped pumping.

Rev. John A. Wynne, pastor of the Catholic church of this place, has been elected director of the Roman Catholic Relief Association of Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania.

A son of Isaac Sutton, of Chatham, aged 12 years, died suddenly on the 11th inst. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that a bony substance had formed within the brain weighing two ounces.

The Keystone Telegraph offices at Elkland and Knoxville were opened on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Remson, President of the Company, declares it as his purpose to run a line from the Cowanesque Valley direct across to Wellsboro.

Cameron.

From the *Press:*

The tools and rope have been taken from the Taylor, Aiken & Peet well and shipped to Bradford. The casing remains in the well, and the engine has not been taken away. The well evidently has not been abandoned.

The Hughston well is down nearly 1400 feet, and still drilling.

If Taylor, Aiken & Peet cease work here they will forfeit some of their best leases, and we understand other parties are ready to lease them and commence work.

There is a large flow of gas from the Taylor well.

Just as the passenger train left the depot at 2 p. m., to-day, for Buffalo, a dispatch was received from Shippen saying: "For God's sake hold the mail and turn a switch!" Operator Gardner had just time to stop the train, turn a the switch in the yard, when a car, loaded with coal, came like a streak of lightening, shooting down the switch and into the ditch just below the wagon road. If the dispatch had been a minute later, we would have had a most terrible accident to record.

Potter.

From the *Journal:*

Nearly all the lumbermen on Kettle Creek are through with their winter's log jobs.

The First Fork of Sinnemahoning has been stocked with 20,000 California Salmon by the proprietor of the Sinnemahoning House.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. the house of Dorr Dwight, in Hebron township, on the Oswayo creek, was totally destroyed by fire, and a child aged about two years perished in the flames. The woman of the house had gone out after a pail of water, when her little boy came running after her saying that a pane of glass had broken and the baby was all a fire. It is supposed that the lamp exploded, and the breaking glass made the boy think a pane of glass had broken.—Mr. Dwight was absent at Bradford at work.

Hon. H. W. Williams will deliver a lecture at Coudersport Wednesday evening, March 6th. Subject "The Cities of Northern Italy."

From the *Enterprise:*

Five bear in one drove are meandering about in the woods in Wharton township.

Marcus Harvey, of Hebron, one day last week hauled six and one-fourth cords of green wood at a single load for Mr. Yates, of Coudersport.

Roscoe Stearns lost a valuable horse at Port Allegany last week. He had been to Duke Center with a load and the horse caught cold and died of congestion. He had been offered $175 for the animal but a few days previous.

On Thursday morning last, Dr. Buck, of Coudersport, met with an accident that for a short time bid fair to be red-hot and serious. Early in the morning he took a lantern and went up onto the hay mow in his barn to feed his horses. The lantern was placed on one of the beams running across the barn, in what he considered a safe place. The barn had recently been nearly filled with straw, and in moving about the doctor slipped down, knocking the lantern from the beam into the manger, it breaking as it fell, and igniting the straw in the manger, and the doctor sliding down upon the burning mass. He tried to stamp out the fire, but there was too much oil from the broken lantern, and he finally cut the halters from the horses, picked up an armful of the burning straw and carried it out of the door, yelling "fire" lustily all the time. He then commenced throwing snow into the manger, and in this way soon subdued the flames.

Cattaraugus.

They convert Erie box cars into a temporary lockup at Salamanca. Drunken Indians from the reservation comprise the most numerous occupants.

The Cattaraugus *Republican* is soon to be supplied with a new Campbell press: They will never regret it, and having used it once "will use no other."

A Little Valley farmer recently killed a mammoth hog weighing 800 pounds, and has another ready for the slayer weighing over 700. Both of the Chester White breed, and of 20 months experience in life.

From the Olean *Record:*

The donation to Rev. D. D. Brown, pastor of the Baptist Church, on Monday evening, netted him $220.

It is reported that the firm of Brickel Bros. have contracted for the building of nineteen new houses.

Messrs. Coss & Sons are putting in 800,000 feet of hemlock timber, which they intend to saw up into stuff for use next spring, when everybody will want to build.

Hiram Crandall, a man about thirty-five years of age, died at Portville this week from the effects of a fall from the steps of a neighbor's doorway about a week previous.

A sharp-eyed newspaper reporter informs us that there is a long strip of track on the Bradford end of the Narrow Gauge road where the ties have been laid on from six to twelve inches of snow, and the ground under it has never been disturbed.

"Jerry" Barker, a sick and indigent printer, well known in this vicinity for his philanthropic disposition, was taken to the Poorhouse on Wednesday for better care, he having been living alone in a back room, dependent on the charity of friends for some time past. [Mr. Barker was a few years ago publisher and editor of the Ceres *News*, in this county.—ED. MINER.]

The conductors and employees on the Narrow Gauge are arrayed in gorgeous bright blue suits and caps decorated with brass braid, and when the little train slips into the depot, one is led to the believe it is the private equippage of some royal magnate rather than for the solid devotees of oil.

Arnold P. Mason, the well known horse trainer, died on Thursday night from the effects of a kick on the head from a horse on Monday last. The animal was a colt belonging to Hon. C. V. B. Barse, which he had in charge. He had turned it loose in the yard at Root & Keating's tannery, where Mr. H. C. Jewett's stock is kept, and was training it to move at the word of command, when the frisky animal turned suddenly and kicked at him. One of the shoes struck him on the left temple fracturing the skull clear around to the base. He was picked up insensible and remained so until death. Mr. Mason was a horse trainer of rare ability, and inventor of the popular sole leather collar pad, and an automatic check-rein which promises to come into equal favor.

An Elegant Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Flora Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. N. Taylor of this place, to Mr. J. J. Newman, of Buffalo, last week Wednesday morning, was the occasion of one of the most elegant weddings that ever took place in our borough, and there have been many worthy of the best efforts of a Jenkins in description. In addition to the many friends at home who were present, there were a number of guests from abroad, friends of the bride and groom, among whom we might mention the following: Mr. and Mrs. Newman, parents of the groom, Mrs. C. Newman and daughter, the Misses Nellie and Mary Shaw, Miss Florence Newman, Mr. S. F. Pratt, Mr. Jack. Scatchard, Mr. Charlie Hodge, Mr. Hopkins, all of Buffalo; Miss Jennie Modsel, of Le Roy, N. Y., and Mrs. J. S. Briggs, of Russelsburg, Pa. Rev. H. Q. Miller conducted the ceremony, after which the happy couple received the usual congratulations and the large company sat down to an elegant breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Newman and party left for Buffalo by the afternoon train. "Dode" carries with her in her new relations the heartiest wishes of a host of friends for continued happiness and prosperity.

COURT.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, CONDENSED.

MONDAY.

Com. vs. Dutcher—Continued to next term. Defendant to give bail.

Geo. Bradbrook and William Jones admitted to citizenship.

A. F. Bole sworn in as a member of this bar.

Com. vs. P. R. Cotter—Helping prisoners to escape. Grand Jury return a true bill. O. A. Hotchkiss appointed by the Court to prosecute.

Ormsby & Doolittle vs. Irons—Auditor Sterrett's report filed and confirmed.

Arthur Stillman vs. Amelia Stillman—Articles of separation filed. Rule to show cause why $300 should not be paid respondent granted.

TUESDAY.

Freeman et al. vs. Anderson et al.—Alias estrepement awarded. Def't. allowed to amend writ.

Boon Mead, asignee—Isaac G. Marsh, of Warren, appointed Auditor.

J. K. Wallace sworn as a member of this bar.

Com. vs. J. W. Stark—Def't. discharged on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Deanis Driscoll—Assault and Battery—Grand Jury return true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Reynolds—Larceny—Grand Jury return true bill on three counts.

Com. vs. C. G. Heath—False Pretense—Jury drawn. Prosecutor E. P. Pooler, pay costs.

Com. vs. D. H. Lewis—Selling liquor on Sunday—Jury drawn. Verdict of guilty returned.

J. E. Ely vs. L. G. Peck—Agreement to submit case to Judge Williams filed.

Com. vs. Geo. Helwig—Murder—Grand Jury return not a true bill, and defendant discharged.

Com. vs. Chas. Boles—Larceny—Grand Jury find true bill.

Com. vs. James O'Brien, C. Young, Wm. McMullin and Wm. Brennan—Larceny—Grand Jury return true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Brennan—Larceny—Jury drawn. Verdict of guilty returned by the jury.

W. W. Penhollan appointed deputy Constable of Bradford township.

WEDNESDAY.

Com. vs. Enoch Dudley—Larceny—Grand Jury return true bill on three counts.

Com. vs. Jos. Reilly—Capias awarded for payment of costs. Costs paid.

Com. vs. Chas. Bates—Assault and battery. Grand Jury return true bill.

Viewers appointed for iron bridge at Bradford and bridge at Kendall.

The following Licenses were granted:

FOR TAVERN LICENSES.

W K Nye & R H McCarthy,	Bradford Boro.
W M Lewis & H W Davis,	do
James C Fox,	do
J W Humphrey, Jr.,	do
J P Abbott,	do
Page Palmeter,	do
Eloe Dix & B F Knight,	do
Jas Harigan,	do
Thos & Jos Anglun,	do
J & B Kelley,	do
T D Andrews,	Bradford Twp.
G W Morgan,	do
P A Youngs & E Southerland,	do
U Devinor,	do
C W Roberts	do
C Miller & C E Gable,	do
James Carroll & Thos Washburn	do
S A Stillwell,	do
F D Straight,	Custer City, Bradford Tp.
Michael Kelly,	do do
Wm G Riddle,	do do
Simon Felton,	do do
R H Ostrum,	do do
M J. Tufts,	Derrick City, do
Charles D Seymour,	do do
Henry A Dow & Farden Worsley,	Gilmer (City, Bradford Township.
Farr & Thompson,	Sawyer City, do
James Ross,	State Line, do
Dennis O'Keefe,	Kendall Creek, do
C A Pease,	do do
Jonas Artley,	do do
Thos McGovern & John McGovern,	do do
Phelps & Peu,	do do
Sam F Cary,	Red Rock, do
E Roberts & D McDonald,	do do
Patrick McCartan,	Alton, Layfayette Twp.
Benjamin F Wright,	Sane hport Boro.
F W Moses,	Kane, Wetmore Township.

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSE.

N R Collins,	Bradford Boro.
J L Andrews,	do
Thomas Connelly,	do
W W Dey,	do
B H Farnham,	Bradford Twp.
Chas. H Gregory & Frank Wood,	Derrick City, Bradford Township.
Washington Aiden,	Gilmor City, do
C W Sisson,	Kendall Creek, do
Keren Hanlon,	Port Allegany, Liberty Twp.

FOR EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Fred Schust,	Bradford Boro.
Nathan Lazarus,	do
G P Brooks,	do

BUSINESS LOCALS.

—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and more when it prevents something incurable. Hundreds have been subject to a troublesome cough for a lifetime, as the result of neglected whooping cough. Many suppose because this disease cannot be cured, that it cannot be relieved. This is a grave mistake, often resulting as above stated. It has been found that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup never fails to give this relief, rendering more mild and less frequent the paroxysms, and giving the disease a milder form generally even if it may not be entirely broken up. How great the folly of neglecting to resort to every means of alleviation during its progress. The following is from a dealer in Madison county, N. Y.:

Important News.

It is the duty of every person who has used Parmelee's Blood Purifier to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Boils, Itch, Humors, Piles, Loss of appetite, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Loss of Vigor, Female Complaints and all diseases originating in bad state of the blood. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying patients at least to try one bottle. In all cases where it has been sold, not one case where it has failed has been reported. Such a medicine as Parmelee's Blood Purifier cannot be too well known. Ask your druggist for it. Sample bottles to try, 15 cents.—Large regular size, $1 per bottle. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport; and H. Hamlin Eldred, Pa. 15-15-cow. 1 y.

DIED.

DIED.—In this borough, Friday evening, Feby 22d, Bertha, only daughter of C. A. and Helen Burdick, aged nineteen months.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

BY J. H. ELLSWORTH.

Blessed Saviour, blessed assurance,
Words that's spoken then by Thee,
Which I call your little children
Suffer them to come to me.

I will take them to my bosom,
I will soothe their infant cries,
I will take them in my mansion,
Far, so far above the skies.

In the singe vaults of heaven,
In this land of pure delight,
Harp in hand they'll join the chorus
Mong'st the choir of Angels bright.

Saviour take our little Bertha,
Though she's gone we love her still;
Words would fail to tell our anguish,
Yet we bend to God's high will.

Farewell Bertha, farewell darling,
We must lay your in the tomb,
We must leave our darling baby
In the grave yard's solemn gloom.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
On that bright celestial shore,
Where our children knows no parting.
Where we meet to part no more.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fire Insurance Paid.

Reynoldsville, Pa., February 23, 1877.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF POTTSVILLE, PA:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the promptness and fairness of your company in settling the loss sustained by me in the late fire. I have received the amount, $750, as claimed by me, and beg you to accept my thanks for your prompt and fair treatment. It certainly is pleasure to recommend your company to the favorable notice of the public.

Very truly yours,
E. C. FAUST.

C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above-named company. Property Risks taken on application. Dec3 1

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons.

PORT HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore, I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. EWERS,
Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail post paid to address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 915 Race St., Phila. Pa.

A Wonderful Invention.

[From the N. Y. Daily Graphic]

An invention all frugal wives will appreciate—in fact, an article that even rivals the sewing machine in usefulness—is now on exhibition at the Broadway store of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in this city; yet it is so wonderfully simple that it can scarcely be classed as an invention, and a wonder to everybody that it was not discovered years ago. The invention consists in a very simple little attachment of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine for darning all kinds of rips, tears, worn-out places, etc., in clothing, table and bed linen, stockings, underwear, etc., in the same manner that it is done by hand, and leaves the repaired part scarcely discernable. The operator of the sewing machine can darn a large-sized hole in a bed sheet or table cloth almost instantaneously. It is to be regretted however, that this wonderful invention is patented and owned by the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of Chicago, Ill., who will not permit its use except with one of its make of sewing machines, which the Company's manager states, is furnished with each of the Wilson shuttle sewing machines without extra price. Truly, this is a golden nest-egg for the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and, it is said, they are running their works day and night and making and selling 300 machines a day. 19

New Advertisements.

BENTON HOUSE,

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE, - - Proprietor.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR. depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

BYRON P. HAMLIN. DELANO R. HAMLIN.

HAMLIN & SON.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE.

Smethport, Pa.

Advise as Counsel. Try causes in the Courts. Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases. Collect Claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

Notary Public in their Office.

General Agency of the Keating Lands.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains. Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

Feb. 10, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:25 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 7.41; Springbrook, 7.56; Elma, 8.05; Jamison's, 8.09; Aurora, 8.08; Wales, 8.16; Holland, 8.27; Protection, 8.37; Arcade, 8.50; Yorkshire, 8.57; Machias, 9.05; Franklinville, 9.31; Ischua, 9.38; Hinsdale, 9.45; Erie R'y Junct., 10 10, Olean, 10.15; Weston's, 10.24; Portville, 10.32; State Line, 10.41; Eldred, 10.55; Larrabees, 11.05; Sartwell, 11.11; Turtle Point, 11.18; Port Allegany, 11.27; Liberty, 11.40; Keating, 11.46; Shippen, 12.17; P. M. Emporium, 12.32; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Fort Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.09; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.58; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7 56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 9:35 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 9.48; Sartwell, 9.54; Larrabees, 9.62; Eldred, 7.12; State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.46; Machias, 9.02; Yorkshire, 9.13; Arcade, 9.22; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.10; Jamison's, 10.20; Elma, 10.30; Springbrook, 10.36; Ebenezer, 10.47; Buffalo, 10.60 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 11:35 p. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.52; Keating, 2.12; Liberty, 2.20; Port Allegany, 2.42; Turtle Point, 2.55; Sartwell, 3.01; Larrabees, 3.08; Eldred, 3.18; State Line, 3.32; Portville, 3.42; Weston's, 3.50; Olean, 4.00; Erie R'y Junct., 4.05; Hinsdale, 4.17; Ischua, 4.30; Franklinville, 4.40; Machias, 5.05; Yorkshire, 5.14; Arcade, 5.24; Protection, 5.36; Holland, 5.46; Wales, 5.58; Aurora, 6.10

Farm, Dairy and Household.

COUNTRY ROADS.

Throughout the entire West there is a general awakening on the subject*ing of improved country roads.* For a year past the common thoroughfares have been in a terrible condition. Railroads, towns and cities have suffered a great depression in business from the "mud blockade" which has prevented the farmers from marketing their produce.—The loss of time and money from this cause has been in many instances, the last feather which has broken the overloaded camel's back, and enough has been lost in this way during the present winter to build a good many miles of firm macadamized road in every county. Hence farmers are holding turnpike meetings, and both city and country papers are discussing the ways and means of improving the country roads.

Of course there are many localities where they must forever accept just such roads as the weather allows them, *being because they are* neither blessed with timber for plank roads, nor with rock or gravel for macadamizing. But the question is whether more fortunate localities with plenty of rock, gravel or timber, shall continue to be cursed with as bad roads as if they were deprived by nature of the means to make better ones. Some of the Iowa counties are proposing to vote a tax of $200,000 to be paid *in annual* instalments of $25,000, and invested in the construction of turnpikes radiating from their principal shipping points on the railroads. They argue that such a system of improvements, by adding, say, $5 per acre to the value of some 300,000 acres of land *in a county, would yield* a return of $1,500,000 for an investment of only $200,000. That they are right in this view *is proved* by the experience of all the fertile counties that have tried the experiment in the older States.

We know of some counties in the Ohio valley over eighty miles from a city and over 50 miles from a navigable river, where land sold for $100 per acre before they ever had a railroad, and where land sells for nearly that much now in these hard times, *when in many* other Western counties land as rich and as near to railroads and city markets cannot be sold for $25. The former early adopted the policy of granting county aid to turnpike companies, taking so much per mile of the stock wherever the land owners along the line would take the balance. In this way the thing was started. It was soon discovered that land or mud roads would neither rent nor sell for as much as land on the turnpikes.—Owners found that it paid to take stock in turnpikes, and thus all the roads in the county were in a few years macadamized and bridged, and are now, without further cost to the county, kept in fine repair by the tolls which farmers can well *afford* to pay for the use of roads that save them so much in labor, time and wear and tear.

A county covered with this sort of roads will soon abound in fine country seats, because men of wealth find it pleasanter driving in the country with such roads than in town.—The counties in Kansas and Missouri adjacent to Kansas City, can all construct and *maintain* many macadamized roads which would more than pay interest on their cost in the increased value and rental of lands. Improvements of this sort is about all that is now wanting to make the counties around Kansas City one of the most delightful localities in the *world for* elegant country residences, and to enable them to attract both capital and culture to rural homes and rural pursuits.

CONCERNING "BOOK-FARMING."

A trite subject is brought to the fore again and treated in this logical style by the Western Farm Journal:

A reading farmer, a book farmer, is simply he who avails himself of facts already demonstrated by men of thought and practice, thus giving him greater strength and capacity in life's work and saving to him the chagrin of failure and the loss of valuable time in laboring to solve problems by himself alone. And how shall this best be done? Plainly by reading standard books and well-conducted agricultural journals, as well as by meeting together and discussing methods of culture and practice. The accumulated knowledge of the world should be utilized as far possible by each individual. Man is superior to the lower animal, mainly from the fact that he can avail himself of the recorded experience of others who have preceded *him for* his guidance, and hence does not need to commence at the bottom round of the ladder each time. The man who does not avail himself of such opportunities signifies his willingness to be a child of knowledge, to be a slave to ignorance, to spend his life and strength in vain battling with nature's *forces*, which wiser heads have learned to conquer in a far easier manner. The onward march of thought and progress has cheapened every other production, has improved every other manufacture. Why not admit the invigorative life of investigation and advance into agriculture?

THE CRANBERRY AS A HOUSE PLANT.

The common cranberry is a most attractive plant when properly cultivated in pots, and can endure a good deal of neglect which would be fatal to other plants. It only needs to be kept cool and moist. A compost of muck and sand is the proper material for potting it in. Although usually regarded as aquatic in its nature, it will not do to have the soil saturated with water. What it requires is that water shall be within reach of its roots, and that the soil shall be one through which the water can rise readily by capillary attraction. Let the pot stand in about an inch of water, and it will thrive better than in any greater depth.—The cranberry roots readily form cuttings, or it can be propagated by bending down the sprays and covering them with the moist compost.—It is beautiful at all times of the year, and especially so just after the fruit commences to ripen. Its red berries will remain on the vine for a long time and are highly ornamental.

Carbureted Hydrogen.

AN INVENTION OF SEEMINGLY GREAT IMPORTANCE—EVERY MAN MAY HAVE HIS OWN GAS FACTORY.

From the Buffalo Express.

Mr. A. C. White, a practical gas engineer of large experience, late of New York city, but for some months past a resident of Buffalo, has after several years of labor and thought concentrated on the matter in hand, perfected an invention which would *seem to promise an entire revolution* in the business of manufacturing and supplying illuminating gas, as it is now conducted.

A representative of the *Express* yesterday afternoon called at Mr. White's residence, No. 58 Tracy street, and witnessed the practical operation of the apparatus, which is termed the "automatic water gas generator." Mr. White's house is lighted throughout with gas produced by a generator located in his cellar; some of the rooms are heated by small stoves fed with gas from the same source; and by the use of *the gas with small cooking-stoves* much of the cooking for the family is quickly and economically done. Our readers would be surprised to witness the apparent simplicity and perfect working of the new system.—Quite a multitude of advantages are claimed for it, and some of them of an importance that enlists the attention of every one who uses gas for illuminating or heating purposes.

The gas produced by the generator is a pure carbureted hydrogen, with an illuminating power equal to that of seventy candles, whereas that of the ordinary coal gas, such as is furnished by our Buffalo gas companies, is equal to only fourteen or fifteen candles. So the gas generated by Mr. White's system has about five times the power of the coal gas, and consequently much less need be used to give the same light as the latter. The generator, which is portable, and may be placed wherever it is most convenient to make connection with the pipes to supply the building, consists simply of two copper cylinders, each with an end open and the open end of one sliding into that of the other.—The lower case is filled with water, the upper and inverted one with the required chemicals, which a perforated plate keeps in their place. The generation of the gas is produced by the decomposition of the water, the result of the action of diluted acid upon scraps of iron. As the hydrogen gas rises it is caught in the *gasometer above*, and by passing over oil through a continuous coil, becomes carbureted. The generator might be readily constructed by any coppersmith at small expense, and it may be made of any size, from one big enough to feed only one burner to one sufficiently large to supply a town. The action of the apparatus is thoroughly automatic, the machine remaining at perfect rest when no draft is made upon it, but the cylinder containing the chemicals settling into the fluid and the production of gas beginning the moment a burner is lighted. The gas thus produced is comparatively free from odor, does not condense, and may be used in precisely the same manner as the common coal gas. The apparatus needs to be charged at long intervals, and then the operation is so simple that it may be performed by anybody of ordinary intelligence. It is cleanly, its care involves no trouble, and Mr. White claims that it is safe.

Mr. White first called the attention of the reporter to the lights in his parlors, which with the very small one foot burners yet made a very clear and full illumination.—He has an arrangement of connections and valves in his cellar by which the carbureted hydrogen may be shut off and the common coal gas in general use instantly introduced from the metre to the pipes. Into the cellar he went and manipulated the several cocks, and immediately the light of these one-foot burners became very small, sickly and blue. Then the coal gas was shut off and the carbureted hydrogen again let on, and immediately the illumination was in comparison very brilliant. Five-feet burners are the standard ones for coal gas. Mr. White claims to give an equal light with his gas with one-foot burners. This being true, the saving to be effected in the amount of gas consumed may be readily comprehended. He next exhibited a small generator, something more than a foot high, which which was supplying a *single one-foot* burner. The simplicity of its construction and operation was readily apparent. The large generator—the one in his cellar—is twenty inches in diameter and thirty-two inches high. It has capacity to supply about twenty-five burners.

As before noted, the generator may be made of any desired capacity, even to that required to supply the public and private wants of a large town, and in this connection we may remark that Mr. White is negotiating for furnishing apparatus for a populous village in our neighborhood. It is only within a comparatively short time that he has brought his invention to what he considers to be completeness. Water gas has been successfully used, and is now used in New York and other places; but Mr. White maintains that his apparatus covered by patents and with further patents pending, is the most effective and by far the most economical. And here is where the grand advantage of Mr. White's invention is claimed to come in. Our Buffalo gas companies charge $2.50 per thousand feet for their coal gas, or $2.25 if paid within five days of time of delivery of bill. Mr. White declares that with his simple, durable and convenient contrivance, gas of five times the illuminating power may be produced at an expense per thousand feet of only 60 cents. We understand he contemplates the organization of a stock company in this city, for the manufacture and sale of the apparatus. In that event, and if the system proves the complete success that it appears at first sight, there will be witnessed such a tumble in the prices of gas as consumers never before dared dream of.

Mr. White is also the inventor of a gas purifier, with which he claims a saving of 50 per cent. may be effected in the use of coal gas.

It is said that electrical wires wrapped around a common tin can will form a cheap telephone, capable of transmitting musical sounds to a similar can through many miles of wire.

THE agricultural department strongly recommends the culture of tea in this country.

Miscellaneous.

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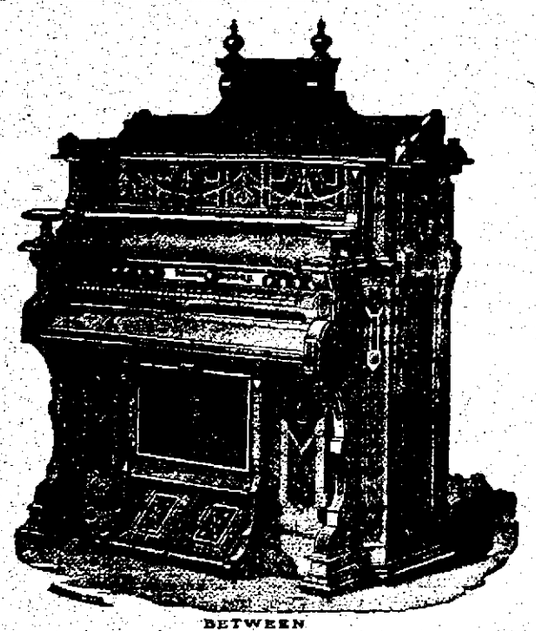

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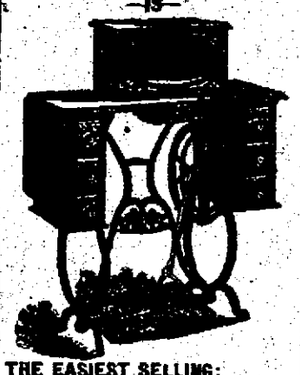

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